WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1822. [NO. 107.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling-house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subsriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, *Agent*
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.
Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and *pronouncing* the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition $20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.——3mt110

NOTICE.

THE heirs and distributives of Henry Dellinger, deceased, are hereby notified to attend at John Zimmerman's in Lincolnton, on the Wednesday of the next July court, held there, to render a statement in writing and upon oath, what property they may have received of their father, the deceased Henry Dellinger, by way of advancement, in his lifetime; and if they fail to attend according to this notice, I shall proceed to make distribution of the goods and chattels of the estate of the said Henry, without any regard to any claims they may have.

MICHAEL REINHARDT, *Admr.*
Lincolnton, N. C. May 29, 1822.—3wt'7

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.
In Equity.....April Term, 1822.

Jesse A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson and others, against William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, William Langhorne: also against Pleasant H. May and Benjamin Chairs, executors of the last will of William Thomas, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that William Langhorne resides in Virginia, and William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, and Pleasant H. May, reside in South-Carolina: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said defendants, William Langhorne, William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas and Pleasant H. May, do make their personal appearance at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan aforesaid, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6t108 Test. GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.
In Equity.....April Term, 1822.

The Executors of the last Will of Richmond Pearson, deceased, *vs.* Benjamin Chairs and Pleasant H. May, Executors of the last Will of William Thomas, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that Pleasant H. May, one of the defendants, resides in South-Carolina—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for him to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan county, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

6t'8 Test. GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.... Ruth Harris *vs.* John Harris.....It appearing to the court, by return of two subpœnas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, *C. S. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.....John Thompson, *vs.* David Evans.....O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, *vs.* Nancy Burch.....Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex-parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. *C. S. C.*

3mt109—Price adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822....Peter Forney *vs.* Christian Reinhardt.....Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state:—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112p

Test, VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Christopher Swaim, *vs.* Job Mills—Atta. levied in the hands of Moses Swaim and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.....Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, *vs.* John Humphris.....Original Attachment.....Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes. 13wt'15p

THOS. CALLOWAY, *C. C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
In Equity.....Spring Term, 1822.

ALEXANDER GRAY and Jesse Harper, Administrators, with the will annexed, of Solomon Parke, deceased, against John Morgan and others.....It appearing to the court that Augustus B. Longstreet and Frances Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Flowers, and Polly his wife, reside without this state: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte. B. ELLIOTT, *C. M. E.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Marmaduke Swaim, *vs.* Job Mills.—Atta. levied in the hands of B. Elliott and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822...Michael Swaim, *v.* Pomroy Higley.—Atta. levied in the hands of Joseph Hodgen and others....It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—It is *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. JESSE HARPER, *C. C. C.*

6wt'9—Price adv. $2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Thomas Greer, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandize, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'16 Price adv. $4

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822....James Wilson, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt'16 Price adv. $4

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Francis & John Irwin, hitherto existing in Charlotte, N. C. and Jasper county, Georgia, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern will please to make payment to either of the subscribers, who are individually authorized to transact any business relative to the co-partnership.

FRANCIS IRWIN,
JOHN IRWIN.

May 1, 1822.——3t'7p

NOTICE.

AT Rowan county court, May term, 1822, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of the Rev. *John Carrigan*, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

JNO. M'CULLOCH, *Adm'r.*

June 3, 1822.—3t'7

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE *CONVENTION QUESTION.*

[CONCLUDED.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

[*Conclusion of Mr. Stanley's Speech.*]

Mr. S. said the complaints against the practice under the Constitution, were unfounded as the charges against the Constitution itself. Our laws are equal; good or bad, we all alike live under them: If our burdens are unequal, it is the East that pays the larger part of the tax, and we do not complain of it. Public money is not lavished upon the East; with the power in our hands, we have *given* money to improve the West, and have taken nothing to ourselves. The honours and offices of the State, the loaves and fishes, so called, from the frugality of our government, are not of a kind to excite those active principles of the human breast, avarice and ambition; but such as they are, the West have more than an equal share, and at this moment, as is generally the case, the far greater proportion of those of importance are filled from the West. It is fit, also, to mention one important particular in which the East have given the whole power to the West: I mean the power of choosing the electors of President and Vice President—since by the *general ticket* election, the West having more votes than the East, can elect a ticket, in opposition to the unanimous vote of the East. This surrender of right and power, must be remembered as one of those sacrifices of public good, which, in times past, party spirit made to party purposes.

The next objection urged against the Constitution, is that advanced by the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Leake,): The want of a more speedy means of removing the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, than that of impeachment for crimes: in other words, the want of a provision to make the tenure of the office of Judge to be not during his good behaviour, but during the pleasure of the Legislature. Mr. S. said, he had hoped a doctrine so dangerous to the best interests of the country, would never again have found an advocate in this House.—By the forms of government happily adopted in these States, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments are made separate and distinct: the Constitution limiting and superintending the operations of the Legislature. The Legislature is bound to act within certain prescribed limits; its power is strictly defined. Can the agent transcend the authority given by the principal?—and if he does, shall not the will of the master, the people, be preferred to the will of the servant, the Legislature? With power to make laws, and with power to execute them, the Legislature would have been despotic. To prevent this evil, to check the Legislature, to confine its acts within the limits marked out in the Constitution, the Judiciary, as a separate and independent branch of government was created. Important as this department is, it has no control over the strength or the wealth of the State, it has no capacity to injure; it is the least dangerous and weakest of the departments: yet as it is its province to protect the citizen against the oppression of the Legislature, it is justly regarded as the citadel of public justice and public safety. Experience has shewn that passion and injustice, at periods, have influenced every community; the favorite of one day, has been the victim of the next, and systems of policy and ambition, of folly, or of wisdom, have flourished and fallen with their authors. This department, the Judiciary, has been created, separate, co-ordinate and independent, to check the career of the Legislature; to bring us to pause, and by compelling reflection, to protect us against our worst enemies, ourselves! While you secure its independence, you preserve its integrity and firmness: and it remains what the Constitution intended it should be, the ark of our safety: but if you render the Judges dependent on the Legislature for the continuance of their offices, and the supply of their bread, you barter independence and virtue for servility and corruption: you convert the sentinel into an enemy, and render that department a curse, which was designed for a blessing. Mr. S. said, these truths were so obvious, and the observations to enforce them so trite, that he had believed a doctrine so dangerous as that he now opposed, a doctrine which claimed omnipotence for the Legislature, and dependence for the Judiciary, had ceased to exist, except as rare and melancholy instances of partial lunacy: and he fervently prayed that the malady might not be more extensively injurious to the individuals afflicted.

The mode of appointing militia officers mentioned by the same gentleman as an objection to the Constitution, Mr. S. considered as of no consequence. As the militia ought to be, the whole body of freemen armed and disciplined, the command would be interesting: but as they are! not uniform either in arms or dress, and without discipline; who are their officers, or how they are chosen, was not worth consideration.

The gentleman from Hillsborough, (Dr. Smith,) is pleased to say, there should be no objection to a Convention, for a Convention could not injure us. Surely I misconceive the gentleman's meaning. Passing over the heavy expenditure which must attend the measure, I ask will not a Convention be unrestrained? Will it not have absolute power? Who can control it? Does not the formation of a Constitution require the greatest effort of human genius, directed by the purest virtue? What security have we, that a Convention to be now assembled, would be thus enlightened and guided? May they not authorise encroachments still further than we have already made on the right of trial by Jury? May they not render the Legislature despotic, and life and property insecure, by destroying the independence of the Judiciary?—May they not adopt the notion to day advocated, of regulating representation solely by population? May they not, in short, while they preserve the form of Republican Government, mar the enjoyment of every right, and abridge every blessing of prosperity? We know that a Convention may do these mighty mischiefs: this is sufficient to warrant us in withholding the power, until evils which do not yet exist under the present Constitution, require so hazardous a remedy. It is true the other States have had Conventions, but Mr. S. said, he believed it was also true, that, with very few exceptions, they had not improved the condition of the States in which they had been called, but had left them worse than they had found them.

The authority of *Vattel*, read by the gentleman from Hillsborough, Mr. S. said, he considered entitled to more respect than was paid by those who sneered at his "worm-eaten pages." *Vattel* gives as his opinion, "that a nation may change its Constitution, by a majority of votes; and whenever there is nothing in this change that can be considered as contrary to the act of the civil association, or to the intention of those united under it, all are bound to conform to the resolution of the majority." That the power of the nation is unlimited, cannot be denied—all power rests in the people: they made the Constitution, and physically, a majority can destroy it. Yet the *Constitution* spoken of by *Vattel*, was that *unwritten* form of government, resulting from *usage*, which alone had existed at the period in which he wrote. And one view of this subject *Vattel* could not take, because it results from a state of things not existing in his day. I mean the formation of written Constitutions by a free people. When the people of these States declared that all connexion between them and Great-Britain was dissolved, and that they were free, sovereign and independent, they reduced their "act of civil association" to writing: they formed written Constitutions. By the terms of this association, by this written Constitution, the people surrendered their natural rights into the hands of the Legislature, except so far as by express reservation they retained them. With great caution the people of this State prefixed to their Constitution a *Bill of Rights*, which I understand to be an enumeration of rights reserved, and of powers not granted. Is this power to form a Convention and destroy the Constitution reserved? Is the power reserved to a portion of the people, without the consent of the representatives of the whole, expressed in an act of the Legislature, to form a Convention? And if the power is reserved, would not such a Convention, in the words of *Vattel*, be "contrary to the act

of association, and to the intention of those who united under it?" A portion of the people may assemble, but to me it seems, said Mr. S. it will be nothing more than the exercise of the "holy right of insurrection," which, as it succeeds or not, may be termed rebellion or revolution. At all events, the inference is strong, that the right to form a Convention and to alter the Constitution, without the sanction of the Legislature, is not believed to exist; since in every State it has originated with the Legislature, and though often applied for, and repeatedly refused, no attempt has ever been made to proceed without Legislative sanction. And the repeated applications from a portion of this State, to the Legislature, for a Convention, shew beyond contradiction, that they act under the conviction that a Legislative authority is necessary, to justify the measure.

Mr. S. said he would recommend to the gentleman from Hillsborough, to extend his study of *Vattel* to the following sections of the chapter he had read: he would find *Vattel* there inculcating, "that great changes in a State being delicate and very dangerous affairs, and frequent changes being in their own nature prejudicial, a people ought to be very circumspect in doing it, *and never be inclined to make innovations without the most pressing reasons, or an absolute necessity.*"

Mr. S. said he believed a Convention to change the Constitution, was unnecessary: that the grounds offered in support of that measure were unjust and untenable: that in going into a Convention, we put at hazard a Constitution which, if not perfect, was, upon the whole, a good one; while we could have no certainty what we should obtain in its place. He felt himself bound to vote against the Resolutions.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Tittle Tattle.

The Yellow fever when raging with its utmost violence in Philadelphia, was considered an evil of no ordinary magnitude, but we have a plague in this neighborhood, which, though not equally fatal, produces in its train a union of consequences little less to be dreaded; I allude to eternal *tattlers* and *talebearers*.

I have seen the common civilities of life departed from, to avoid the tongue of slander—I have seen hearts formed for reciprocal friendship, perhaps for closer ties, forcibly torn asunder by the idle prattle of mischievous persons. The immediate neighborhood in which I reside is perfectly afflicted with this curse. The intercourse between the youth of either sex, those delightful moments when innocent hilarity and instructive converse were wont to please, appears to be rapidly falling into disuse. Our neighborhood boasts of many a blushing maid, rich in both mental and personal charms, and among our young men are numbers who add to manly grace the highest adornments of the mind—Yet are these kept apart by the busy tongue of the Tattler. If Cornelius wishes an hour's friendly chat with Amelia, and with the courtesy of a lady she admits him to the parlor—the die is cast—Miss Rachel Click-clack gains the intelligence; as quick as her legs will carry her she speeds round the neighborhood, retailing the news at every one's door, with the trifling addition that they are going to be married, and some very sagacious hints about runaway matches, &c. Thus a lady is obliged to shut the door in the face of a gentleman, or undergo the confusion of being complimented by every one she meets upon her approaching nuptials.

Nor is this all; it is dangerous either to send or receive a letter. Surmises as to who it is from, or who to, predominate for the first day; the second, a clandestine correspondence is clearly proved: In the meantime the letter that had caused this mighty uproar, may be one from a parent to a daughter, or a sister to a sister.

From this busy-body propensity, I believe many excellent matches are broken off. The sexes have not an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. You will perhaps say, let the ladies despise these idle rumors, and conduct themselves with that open frankness for which they were admired by our predecessors. But let us remember, that no woman of delicacy can rest contented when she knows she is the subject of tea-table tattle for ten miles round.

Many of these busy-bodies, follow this course of conduct because their intelligence reaches no further—the barren heath of their imaginations having never been improved by the culture of literature, they stroll about gathering up the thorns and brambles to wound their neighbors—and I think that experience will prove, that in proportion as intelligence gains root, tale-bearing is eradicated. I wish, Mr. Emlem, you would take this subject in hand—for which you will, at least, receive the thanks of OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FOREIGN.

[From the New-York American of June 4.]

By the ship Six Brothers, in 33 days from Havre, we have received our regular files of Paris papers to the 28th of April. They add nothing decidedly important to the intelligence received by the Amity. The election principally engrossed the public attention of France. Respecting the affairs of Turkey and Russia, we percieve in the Constitutional the following communication from a correspondent at Vienna, dated the 17th of April. It refers to the Austrian Observer, the official Austrian paper, which was cited by the English ministerial prints as conclusive authority against a war:

"The Austrian Observer has at length broken the silence which it so long preserved respecting the affairs of Turkey, but only to involve in doubt the intelligence given from other sources. It says nothing of the negotiations at Constantinople, from whence we conclude the present state and probable results of the negotiation are not satisfactory to the Austrian government or to Mr. Metternich; besides the assertions of the Observer are in direct contradiction to the information received by private and commercial letters from Pera and Bucharest, as well as Odessa, Semlin and Trieste. That Austria is averse to a war is well known. The only object of the interview last year at Hanover between Prince Metternich and the King of England and his minister, was to concert as to the means to be employed to prevent a rupture between Russia and Turkey. The political system of Austria is founded on the present order of things, even in Turky. The revolutionary spirit which the Court of Vienna perceives throughout Europe is the cause of its efforts to prevent a war, whose consequences cannot be foreseen. It is said that our Ministers would rather consent to the cession of Wallachia and Moldavia to Russia, notwithstanding the danger consequent therefrom to the hereditary states of the empire, than see a war break out on the east of Europe at a time when the rest of the continent looks impatiently to reap the fruits of the rapid and continued progress of civilization and knowledge. But it is not sufficient that Austria should employ all the arts of diplomacy to preserve peace between the Christian powers and the inveterate enemies of Christianity: she would also prevent the circulation of any intelligence at variance with her political views. It is for these reasons that the Austrian Observer wishes to make us believe that the Porte, wholly occupied by the war with the Persians and the suppression of the Greek insurrection, does not think of the Russians, and has made no preparations for a war against them; although eye witnesses attest that the shore of the Bosphorus are covered with Asiatic troops, which increase daily, and whose ultimate destination cannot be to act against the Persians, nor yet against the Greeks, who are quiet in Constantinople, and throughout the whole of Romelia. The limited views of the Austrian Cabinet are not to be laws for the civilized world. We know that very important despatches from Constantinople arrived at Vienna on the night of the 10th of April, by an extraordinary courier, and yet the Austrian Observer of the 13th of April, and even of a later date, says nothing of the contents of these despatches, although they must have been of the first importance, since immediately after the date of their arrival, the conferences were held daily between Messrs. Metternich and Tatischeff. If the despatches of Mr. Lutzow, (the Austrian minister of the Porte,) had been favorable to the contiuance of peace, the Austrian Observer would not have failed to inform us of the present state of negotiation at Constantinople.—All the private letters agree in stating that from the 28th of February to the 22d of March no new conference or interview had taken place between the Reis Effendi and the ministers of England and Austria. These two diplomatists had made all possible efforts to engage the Porte to withdraw its last note and to change and modify its contents. It is also a fact beyond dispute, that Mr. Lutzow and Lord Strangford having ascertained that their efforts were useless, and that all further steps would be unavailing, have resolved to suspend provisionally all negotiations with the Ottoman Ministers until they receive further despatches from their respective courts. In consequence all diplomatic relations with the Porte during the first half of the month of March, have entirely ceased, and the negotiations have remained on the same footing they were on at the commencement of that period. It is true that the negotiations were resumed on the arrival of an Extraordinary Courier from Vienna, who carried new instructions to the Internuncio to endeavor in conjunction with the English minister to renew the conferences with the Reis Effendi or even with the Grand Vizier, but we are as yet ignorant of the result of this attempt. We are assured, however, that at the date of the departure from Constantinople of the Austrian Courier, who arrived at Vienna on the 10th, nothing definitive had been decided on; consequently these despatches can furnish only grounds for conjecture as to the probable result. The next courier alone can bring the official report of the actual issue of the negotiations.

Another article from Vienna of a later date states that it was then rumoured that Mr. Tatischeff had completed the arrangements between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, which were to be submitted to the Emperor Alexander for his ratification, and that Mr. Tatischeff would prolong his stay in Vienna *a few days until the question of peace or war was settled.* It is also said to be the prevailing opinion of the great monied speculators that war was inevitable: the only doubt entertained was as to the part Austria would take. The Austrian funds remained stationary, however, at a lower rate than when the prospect of peace was thought more certain.

Letters from Brody of reputed authority assert that great movements had lately taken place in the Russian army of the south under Count Witgenstein. A report is also contradicted of a reverse sustained by the Greeks in the north of the Morea.

An article from Frankfort of the 23d April affirms that Mr. Tatischeff was on the point of quitting Vienna, where he would return in July, and that a general congress was to be assembled in that capital in September. The greatest harmony was said to prevail between the two imperial courts.

The Journal of Frankfort contains the extract of a letter from Constantinople of the 23d March, stating that many Austrian and Russian vessels had been seized and confiscated, and their crews, principally Greeks, committed to prison. These vessels were meant to supply the Greeks. The captain of one of the Austrian ships had taken refuge at the palace of the Austrian Ambassador, whence he was demanded and taken by the Captain Pacha.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place on the Pruth between a Turkish detachment, which had passed the river, and the Russian advanced posts, in which about forty of the former were made prisoners. The Russian forces on the Turkish frontier are estimated by Paris journals at 300,000 men; the Turkish armies at nearly that amount, of whom 150,000 are Asiatic troops.

A Frankfort article of the 23d April, says "the numerous promotions in the Polish troops and the measures taken by Austria to obviate the necessity of calling out the *Lanwehr*, by increasing each regiment 300 men, are circumstances which promise a speedy rupture with Turkey."

Letters from Brody of the 6th April, announce that three bridges of communication had been constructed over the Dneiper. By the new position taken by the Russian army, it was in its power to enter and traverse the province of Bessarabia the moment orders were given to open the campaign. General Langarean has been named Chief of the Staff of the Austrian army assembled near Temeswar. Prussia, it was also reported, was to be admitted to the new alliance in negotiation between Austria and Russia.

In addition to the articles which we translated from the Constitutional relative to the negotiation at Vienna, we find the following extract of a confidential letter from that city, of the same date, in the Journal Des Debats, a French ministerial paper:—"Mr. Tatischeff will to-morrow (the 18th,) have his audience of leave of the Emperor. He will set off on the 19th or 20th. The result of the last measure of our Court, in replying to the note of the Reis Effendi of the 28th of February, is not expected to be known before the end of April; little, however, is expected on the part of the Turks to promote the object of the overture—(*i. e. peace.*) We have generally seen that nation, after a moment of fanaticism, relapse into apathy, from which they cannot be roused. In this event we can expect no answer; and it is to be apprehended that the Turks will assume this '*attitude silencieuse.*'—From Russia we may expect some concessions, owing to the known antipathy of the Emperor to a war, which would give free scope to the *criminal projects of the liberals in the west and south of Europe.* It is still maintained by the Greek commercial houses that Alexander will make a demonstration at least to try the effects of fear. It is asserted that he will quit Petersburgh after Easter, and join the army, after having published a manifesto justifying the political course of Russia. Our own court seems more decided in its old disposition in favor of the Porte than ever."

The Emperor of Austria was said to intend a journey to Italy, to confer with the Kings of Naples and Sardinia.

The accounts from Spain add little to our previous information from that country. Tumults continued to occur, but on the whole a disposition is evinced to return to a state of greater quiet.

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 15th April, the proposed new organization of the Clergy was discussed—by it the number of *Religious*, who are represented as far exceeding the necessities of the people, is reduced upwards of 73,000, and a saving to the nation gained of about $28,000 *daily*, besides what may accrue from the labour of so many hitherto useless drones. One hundred and thirteen colleges, abbeys, priories, &c. are suppressed.

The report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the President's Message recommending the acknowledgment of the South American Colonies, is published at full length in the Journal des Debats, with the comments of the editor, which are such as might be anticipated from that quarter.

We have given what little has appeared worthy of translation or notice in these journals: on a more attentive perusal we may discover other matter worth extracting. The impression produced on us by the intelligence and speculations relative to a war, is that such an event is probable, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent it.

Since writing the above, we are informed that a letter from Paris of the 30th says that there was nothing new at that date.

LATEST DATES FROM PARIS. APRIL 29.

Letters from Vienna announce the receipt of intelligence from Constantinople of such an important nature that their contents were immediately laid before the Emperor. It is added that the Chancellor of Foreign Affairs immediately dispatched Extraordinary Couriers to Berlin, London and Paris. After the departure of the Couriers it was reported at Vienna that all negotiations with the Porte were at an end, and that war was inevitable.

It is also stated that an extraordinary courier from Vienna arrived at the Austrian Ambassador's at Paris, yesterday morning, and brought the intelligence that M. de Lutzow, Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, was to return to Vienna the 21st April. M. de Tatischef left Constantinople the 19th. This intelligence has produced a sensible effect on the public funds, which have been on the decline since the opening of the Exchange.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The accounts received by the Six Brothers give a warlike aspect to the relations of these two Powers. In addition to the article given in this day's Gazette the idea of war is strengthened by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jersey city, written just as the mail was closing:—"I have received a letter, from a respectable house in Havre, dated May 1st, which states an express has arrived from Paris. The negotiations between the Turks and Russians are broken off—*War is inevitable.* The French funds have fallen!" [*Phil. Gaz.*

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 3.—Yesterday morning the schr. *Young Brutus* arrived at this port, in ten days and a half from Laguira.—Porto Cavello was still in the hands of the royalists, blockaded by sea and closely invaded on the land side by the republican army. The royalists are represented as having in that port a frigate, a corvette and three schooners, ready for sea and provisioned for six months, but whether they would attempt to break through the blockading squadron was not known.—They may have been ready for sea, but we doubt that part of the report which states their being provisioned for *six months*, as it was known the garrison had been much pressed for want of provisions. On hearing of the blockade, the *Hercules*, with 500 barrels of flour from Curracoa, had returned to that Island.

Total defeat of Morales.—The commandant at Caraccas had received an official dispatch, confirming the total defeat of the royalist General Morales. His division was entirely destroyed, and he is represented, by one account, as having fled singly to the mountains—by another, that he had escaped to the Island of Orco—his defeat, however, is certain. Porto Cavello is therefore the only spot now held by the Spaniards throughout the whole extent of the Colombian Republic.

SOUTH AMERICA.

On Saturday we offered a few remarks on the subject of commercial relations with the independent nations of South America and Mexico, and which were drawn from us by the Colombian Envoy, Mr. Zea, and the proceedings of the merchants, ship-owners and manufacturers of London. A subsequent arrival from England informs us, that the prayer of the memorial from the parties just mentioned, has been granted by the Privy Council of England; consequently the ships of Mexico and the Southern States of this continent are to be admitted freely into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Here we find an additional motive to prompt the Cabinet at Washington to send out Embassies to our now free and independent neighbors, with as little delay as possible. The British government has advanced one important step—the next will be a full recognition of the States in question, and then quickly follows those Ambassadors and agents, of whom, to use plain and intelligent language, *we ought to have the start!* These States have already incurred the risk—the proud, the honorable risk, of being the first to embrace our southern brethren as nationally independent, and should we now hesitate, or delay a measure which Congress has sanctioned, and sound policy approves, it is pretty evident that we may lose the vantage ground upon which the important act of the last session so happily placed us. The step taken by the British government is not, like ours, clearly of a liberal and generous nature, but one springing wholly from commercial cupidity, from that thirst of gain, that avarice of trade, which form the leading features of England's history. The governments of Mexico and the South will perceive this, and should our ambassadors *arrive in time*, a line will be drawn between those who acted an open, bold and generous part, and the mere agents who step in when risk or danger ceases, in the hope of reaping, without honor, a harvest of great value. It will be seen by our extracts below, that Colombian Stock has risen to 108 1-2 in the London market and was scarce at that. From this the feelings and speculations of the mercantile interest there may be easily collected. No doubt *their agents* will soon arrive in Colombia! From the whole of the intelligence, the members of the Cabinet at Washington are imperatively called on to guard the commercial interests of the people, whose affairs have been placed in their hands.—*Fed. Gazette.*

DOMESTIC.

"*Died not Abner as a fool dieth?*"

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

We communicate with anguish the following afflicting intelligence, which renders it too probable that ere this, our state has been forever deprived of the talents, virtues, zeal and patriotism of one of her youngest, but most valued sons. If to be obscure, and to raise yourself into celebrity—if to be poor, and to place yourself beyond the aspirations of wealth—if by the aid only of industry, intellect and virtue, to obtain, while a youth, a conspicuous station in the councils of your country, when those councils are ripe with age and experience—if this, and all these, be to deserve honorable sympathy in your welfare, and heartfelt sorrow at your grave, then are they due, and we in humble tribute of melancholy, mingle our sincere grief with that of the state and the nation, which, looking forward to the growing vigor of his talents, and the expansion of his fame, will never cease to regret the early death of M'DUFFIE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Office of the Georgian, Savannah,
(Sunday) June 9—7 oclock, P. M.

COL. CUMMING and MR. M'DUFFIE.

The long expected Duel between these gentlemen took place on Saturday last, at Tuck-a-see-king, on the Carolina shore. Mr. *M'Duffie* received his antagonist's ball in the side, which lodged near the back-bone; and when the intelligence came away he was in a delirious state. Col. *Cumming* has escaped uninjured. Thus has terminated an affair which has for months past occupied a considerable portion of the public attention throughout the union, and which from the high standing of the individuals, has excited intense interest. All, we believe, have felt, that whichever might escape from the contest, the public, in the deprivation of the talents of either, would be a serious loser.

Extract of a letter, dated

"*Savannah, June* 9.—Before this reaches you, the Star of Carolina will have set forever.—Mr. *M'Duffie*, will be no more!—The fatal meeting took place yesterday, and the first fire inflicted the mortal wound. Col. *Cumming* escaped unhurt. No similar circumstance has ever so much excited the public mind—which has only been exceeded by the deep regret with which the fatal tidings were received by a numerous concourse of citizens assembled at the steam-boat wharf to learn the event."

Duel.—The Essex (Salem) Register gives, as a report of the day, an account of a duel said to have been fought in that vicinity, from which it appears that the parties fired with muskets, at *four* paces, without injury to either; owing, however, to the interference of *friends*, a second meeting took place, in which one of the *seconds* was killed! The misunderstanding originated in a love affair,—[*New-York Gazette.*

AWFUL.

Mr. John Fulmer, a respectable grocer in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, was struck dead by lightning about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, near Nicetown. Mr. Fulmer was on his return to the city, and alone in his Dearborn—his situation was discovered by the gate keeper, who after repeatedly calling for his toll, thinking Mr. F. was asleep, got into the carriage to wake him—and found him lifeless. *Philadelphia paper.*

Fortunate escape from Drowning.

On the 21st ult. as a sail boat under the management of Mr. Daniel Perkins, of Salem, (Mass.) was tacking in the har-

bor the jib boom struck the legs of a lad (George, son of Mr. B. Savary) about 11 years old, and precipitated him into the water. Mr. Perkins, with an excellent management of the boat, caught him by the shoulders and with some assistance got him on board, without material injury to the lad; who, as soon as he found himself safe, exclaimed, '*I swam like a dog, did'nt I.*'—*Boston Gaz.*

The United States vs. the Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 7.—The U. States' District Court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of concluding the above cause. Robert Tillotson, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, summed up, on the part of the prosecution, in a long and elaborate speech. After which, (about two o'clock) Judge Van Ness delivered a short but impressive charge to the Jury, in which he commented upon the fact of the Vice President having been held up to the world as a public defaulter; which, said he, is not considered as a common debtor, but implies a want of moral rectitude. He then adverted to the circumstance of his having been acquainted with the defendant in the *morning* of his life, when all was sunshine, but he now knew him in the *evening* of that life, when his circumstances had materially changed. He then proceeded to instruct the jury on several points in the case, and concluded by observing, that if they should decide on a verdict in favor of the Vice President, it should be a *general* verdict; that is, if it appeared to them that he (the Vice President) had produced evidence of claims equal to the balance alleged to be due by him to the United States, their verdict should be to that effect. He at the same time observed that if the jury were of opinion that Government was indebted to him in a larger amount, they might, as individuals, sign a certificate to that effect, which would not, however, be recorded, but might, at some future day, be of service to the Vice President.

The Jury came into Court at a quarter past five o'clock and rendered a *general* verdict in favor of the defendant. They at the same time gave a certificate for a balance, which they considered as justly due from the Government to the Vice President, of $136,799 97 cts.—[*Gaz.*

CAMDEN, S. C. JUNE 6.—Camden has seldom, if ever, had fairer prospects of increasing prosperity than at present. Many boats from Charleston have arrived in the last two weeks, heavily freighted with Summer supplies. Our stores are full of such articles as are adapted to the wants of the country. In the upper part of the town there are no unoccupied tenements—and we are happy to see several new houses erecting. The Academies and the new Presbyterian Church add much to the beauty of the place.—When the Bank shall be established, and the Wateree navigated by steam, both of which we anticipate in the Fall—Camden may hold up her head among the proudest of her sister towns.

Chronicle.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

BALTIMORE, MAY 31.—Yesterday, the fair was very numerously attended and the show in general, such as to reflect credit upon the Farmers of this State. At this time, we are not able to go into particulars, and shall avail ourselves, as soon as made out, of the official reports of the various exhibitions.

"To many the proceedings of this day will prove yet more interesting than those of yesterday. The reports of the committee will be handed in and the premiums will be delivered to the fortunate competitors.

"The *Ploughing Match* commenced at 11 o'clock, in Mr. Skinner's field, at the top of the hill, above the Tavern—and much valuable stock, horses, milch cows, sheep, implements, &c. will be sold at auction in the course of the day."

Among the other interesting events, which conduced to the *satisfaction* and *harmony* of the scene, it is *reported* to us, that in a pugilistic, "rough-and-tumble" rencontre, a *gentleman* said to be from the South, very adroitly *bit the nose of his antagonist short off*; and has been honored with a birth in one of our public edifices, in reward for his chivalric exploit.—[*B. Patriot.*

GEN. LONG.

Extract of a letter, received at Boston, from an American Gentleman, dated at the City of Mexico, April 9.

"I believe the columns of our newspapers have occasionally given some details of the operations of Gen. Long, who conducted an expedition into this country in favor of the Patriots. Since the adoption of the present government, which is decidedly Monarchical, and intolerant in religion, this gentleman with his officers and soldiers, has declined further service—and admitting the undoubted right of the people to frame their Government, have demanded remuneration for their services, and permission to leave the country. I found Gen. Long in this city, with a few of his officers, engaged in settling their claims. The General had brought them, with great perseverance, nearly to a close, and a favorable issue—when yesterday morning, about 8, he proceeded to the quarters of Col. O'Riley, (which are in the Inquisition) to consult with him on the subject. The general was alone, and as he entered the gate, a Cadet on sentry, shot him through the lungs, and he expired immediately. A veil of mystery hangs over this black transaction which time alone can unmask."

Providential Escape.—During a severe thunder storm, on the evening of Wednesday, 29th ult. Major James Pelot was prostrated to the floor, at his residence about six miles from this city, by lightning, and remained insensible of his situation for nearly fifteen minutes. He was sitting, at the time, at a window at the north end of the house, with the sash hoisted, and writing. There were present nine other persons, who escaped unhurt, as also the building sustained no injury. We are happy to say Maj. P. has entirely recovered.—*Darien Gazette.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1822.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.

A hail storm, unusually destructive, passed through a part of this county on Tuesday evening last. Its path was marked with desolation. It came like the pestilence; and wheat, corn, and cotton, and the abundant products of the orchards, fell prostrate before it,—and with them the hopes and expectations of the husbandman. We have not heard how far the storm extended, nor the names of but two or three of the sufferers. Joseph Kerr, Esq. we are told, lost his entire crop. A gentleman of this place passed by his plantation but a short time before the storm, when every thing wore an animating and cheering aspect; the yellow harvest was waving in the wind, and the tender cotton seemed dressed in smiles: when he returned, the spoiler had passed along; the beauty of the scene was marred; and destruction sat revelling on the hopes of the farmer. For the following more particular account of this desolating storm, we are indebted to a friend:

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Messrs. Editors: On Tuesday, the 18th inst. the country west of Salisbury, was visited by one of the most tremendous storms of hail and rain that has happened in any part of this country, since the recollection of the oldest inhabitants now living. It passed through this county about 12 miles west of Salisbury, and in its course totally destroyed every crop of wheat, rye, oats, corn, and cotton;—in short, every kind of crop standing and growing in the field, was completely demolished under its dreadful fury. Its course was from north-west to south-east, and extended altogether about 3 miles in width, but was not so destructive more than half that distance; but in the distance of at least a mile and a half, its violence was so tremendous that nothing which was subject to injury from it, escaped unhurt. The size of the hail-stones was generally about that of a full grown plum, and some considerably larger; and so violent was the torrent of hail and rain, that it swept every thing before it, leaving the country through which it passed literally covered with desolation. Its effect on crops of wheat was peculiarly distressing, as it happened at a time when this crop presented to the farmer, full of anxious expectation, the most cheering prospect, in its full maturity, and just ripening into a golden harvest. But alas! how changed the scene! and with that how blasted that pleasing hope. Where, in the morning of that fatal day, there stood, waving in the full beauty of maturity, the luxurious and golden crop, ere sunset there remained nothing but the awful signs of the most terrible and afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence. But it best becomes those whose lot it has been to be visited by this calamity, to remember that it was from the hand of him who giveth, and of him who, at his own time, and in his own way, taketh away; and let them still bless his name, remembering that what they still possess, is his gift; and let mortals hence learn, that we are at all times dependent on bountiful heaven, for every thing we are and have.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We observe that suitable preparations are making in all parts of the Union for noticing, in a proper manner, that day so dear to all Americans,—the anniversary of their independence. Other nations have their festival days. They celebrate the birth-day of a prince, or an oppressor, or perhaps the anniversary of an event which sealed the death-warrant of their liberties: and shall not Americans hold in remembrance a day, which the history of the world can not parallel; a day which gave to them freedom and independence, to oppressed humanity an asylum, and to the world an example, as dreadful to tyrants, as it is bright and cheering to the friends of man? No arrangements, as yet, which we have heard of, have been made for celebrating the day in Salisbury; but if there be the disposition, the time, though short, will permit something to be done.

The Hon. *John Rhea*, member of Congress from Tennessee, commences a circular to his constituents with the following important information: "On the third of August, Anno Domini one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, Columbus, inspired to discover a continent, as he believed, west of Europe and Africa, sailed *about one hour before sun-rise*, from Palos, a port in Andalusia, in Spain, with about ninety seamen, and some adventurers, in three small vessels." This is news, indeed. We wonder if all our members of Congress are so wise! or learned, we should say.

ANOTHER WARNING!!

Died, in Concord, on Friday evening, the 21st inst. *Henry Allemong*, of that place. The deceased was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. He had, but a few minutes before, taken the gun from its place for the purpose, as he said, of shooting another man, by whom he considered himself insulted, and being too much intoxicated, to use the necessary precaution, the gun went off while he was leaning on its muzzle, and the whole of its contents entered his side, and lodged in his body. He lived after the accident nearly 24 hours, in great misery.

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

The semi-annual examination of the male and female students of this institution commenced on Tuesday, the 11th inst. and closed on Friday, the 14th. In the female department it was, as usual, interesting and satisfactory, in both the literary and ornamental branches. In the male, a large number of students were examined on reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, the Latin and Greek languages, mathematics, &c. &c. Their accuracy and proficiency were unexampled in this institution.

Miss Mitchell and Miss Slater being about to return to the north, both departments will hereafter come under the immediate management of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, aided by a suitable usher.

In taking leave of these ladies, the Trustees return them their warmest thanks for the assiduous attention they have bestowed upon the interests of the pupils entrusted to their care, and acknowledge the high estimation in which they hold their qualifications and uniformly correct and exemplary deportment. It would be superfluous, at this period, to speak of the established reputation of Dr. Freeman, as a scholar and a gentleman.

The next Session will commence on the 2d Monday in July.

T. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Salisbury, June 13, 1822.

☞ The above notice was received too late for last week's paper.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

LITERATURE.

We have always regarded our sister state of Connecticut as the Parnassus of America, and she daily affords us proof that we have not over-rated her. We have read, with great delight, a poem entitled "*The Age of Benevolence*," by CARLOS WILCOX, of New-Haven. This author combines, we think, the fire and imagination of Milton, with the beauty and sweetness of Thomson. In his versification there are faults, which attention and experience will correct; but the beauties of his poem so far preponderate, as wholly to disarm the power of criticism. There is a tale most beautifully interwoven in the subject, an extract from which will at once delight our readers, and justify our own good opinion. It is entitled "*Charlotte and Orville*," and the passage we select describes the return of Orville to his desolate mansion, after having buried the mother of his children—the wife of his bosom.

"When from the burial to his home return'd
The broken-hearted Orville, and beheld
Around all still, all desolate within—
A feeling of his utter loneliness
Rush'd on his soul with overwhelming power.
Entering his door ungreeted—and unmet—
Missing *her* face, that always brightened quick
At his approach—*her* voice that sweeter grew—
On the first seat presented, down at once,
As if all strength were in a moment gone,
He sunk, dissolving in a flood of tears.
When, at his table, in *her* wonted seat,
He first beheld another,—when he saw
The last, unfinish'd, labors of her hand—
Her needle, pen, and pencil—at his wish
Untouch'd, remaining just as left by her;
And when he cast an eye upon her plants
Perennial, and her aromatic shrubs,
In their neat vases, left unwatered long,
Dropping untimely leaves, and blighted buds,
His rising grief no effort could suppress.
If in his house, through its disordered rooms
He wandered, or through alleys weedy grown
In his neglected garden—or along
The sylvan walks of her accustom'd choice;
At every step some object call'd to mind
Her worth, or her affection—and thus kept
Opening afresh the wound within his breast."

The above extract is tender and pathetic in the extreme. To illustrate the powers of fancy with which the author is gifted, we select the following simile:

"In his grief he seem'd
Like the young tree bow'd low, as from its top
Some strong hand tears away the clinging vine,
Breaks by degrees the innumerable ties
Of branches and soft tendrils intertwin'd;
But, when quite parted, rising, and despoiled
Of all its own, with all its borrowed bloom,
Standing in naked loneliness sublime."

MARRIED,

In Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 20th inst. by A. C. M'Ree, Esq. Mr. *John L. Beard*, of Salisbury, to Miss *Milly Cress*, daughter of Capt. Philip Cress, of the former place.

DIED,

On Monday morning, the 10th of June, in Mecklenburg county, Miss *Cecilia G. Harris*, only child of Mrs. Mary Harris. She was a young lady who possessed many of those qualifications which rendered her endearing to all who were acquainted with her. Beside those natural qualifications which she possessed in such abundance, she was rendered more amiable by the influence of the religion of our blessed Saviour upon her heart and conversation in life, nor did it leave her in her last trying moments, for she died in the full assurance of her interest in Christ, and the enjoyment of eternal happiness.

When death its standard fixes o'er
The pallid cheek its stern control,
The sting of death is felt no more,
When Christ illuminates the soul.
Happy the soul who thus believes,
In early life, a Saviour's love,
It shall a Saviour's grace receive,
And dwell in happiness above.

[COMMUNICATED.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Sessions, 1822.

THE Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney *against* William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6wt'12.—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Sessions, 1822.

WILLIAM FLINN *vs.* Thomas Moore..... Original attachment levied on 309 acres of land.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6wt'12.—Price adv. $2.

Salisbury Bible Society,

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

THE Officers, Directors and members of the society, who may not have received a copy of the Constitution, are requested to call on Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. They are also requested to use all their influence to obtain members and funds for this benevolent and important object, so as to be able to make returns of their proceedings at the first annual meeting of the society, to be held in Salisbury, on the first Monday in August next. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, at the Court-House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a contribution taken up for the benefit of the Society.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, *Pres'dt.*

Salisbury, June 18, 1822.

Examination

And Exhibition, Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincolnton, N. C.

THE Examination of the students in the Lincolnton Male Academy, will commence on the 2nd July, and end on the 3d. The succeeding day the students will have an exhibition, which, it is hoped, will be highly entertaining, as it will consist of a nnmber of select speeches and interesting dramatic performances.

Parents and Guardians, and friends to literature, are requested to attend.

D. REINHARDT, *Sec'ry.*

May 25, 1822.——4wt'7

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

June 20, 1822.——9wt'14

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the night of the 11th instant, two negro boys, named PETER and GILES. Peter is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, stout made, and of light complexion, with large black whiskers and black beard. He had on when he went away, a blue broad-cloth round-about, dark coloured pantaloons, black wool hat, a good pair of shoes, with peg'd soles, and iron-plated heels. Giles is about 21 years of age, about 6 feet high, stout made, and very black; has a large scar on the right side of his face, occasioned by a burn, just below his eye, also a very large scar on his breast. He had on when he went away, white negro cotton round-about, pantaloons and waistcoat, a white fur hat, with a very high crown, and an old pair of shoes considerably run down at the heels. Any person taking up said negroes, and confining them in any goal, so that I get them, or delivering them to me, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses paid.

CARNES H. HENDERSON.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
June 15, 1822. 3wt'8r

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

103tf JOHN M'GUIRE.

Entertainment

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

William H. Slaughter,

AT his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately employed an experienced and attentive Bar-Keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Ostlers, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and *Private Boarders* will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

☞ The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. *May* 1, 1822.

*** The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment. '4

ESCULAPIAN SOCIETY.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg, N. C.

AMONG the various sciences and literary pursuits of life, there is none more pre-eminently important than that which is emphatically styled the *healing art*; which brings health and joy to mankind; which counterpoises the frail condition of our nature, and meliorates or remedies the miseries which result from the indulgence of our vicious propensities. Several hundred dangerous diseases have been known to exist, for centuries past, (and the catalogue is annually increasing,) under a thousand variegated shades and modifications, so as frequently to embarrass the most learned physicians and require the utmost exertion of genius to keep pace with the progress of disease. This at once shews the importance of the profession, and the necessity of using all possible means to acquire a knowledge of all the discoveries that are made in Surgery and Physic. And inasmuch as our State Legislature has hitherto neglected to cherish or support this useful science in any way whatever, a number of Physicians from various western counties of this state, together with some from the adjacent districts of South-Carolina, met by previous appointment, in Charlotte, on the 15th day of May last, and unanimously agreed to associate themselves in the form of a Society, to be known by the name of the ESCULAPIAN SOCIETY; the objects of which are, to incite a spirit of investigation and research; to diffuse information among the members; to establish such rules as may promote an harmonious intercourse; and to advance the character and forward the interest of the profession, &c. The constitution provides that the Society shall be composed of those who subscribed at the time of its adoption, and others who shall be admitted under the following regulations, viz: "When any one, who has been regularly educated as a physician, wishes to become a member, he shall make his intentions known to one of the managers, and at the next meeting shall be balloted for, in which case a majority of the members present shall elect or reject; and in case any shall offer for membership who have not been formerly examined, he or they shall be privately examined by the managers, and if recommended by them, shall be balloted for as above stated."

Conformably with the constitution, the following official members were elected to serve one year, viz:

Dr. Samuel Henderson, *President.*
Dr. Robert M'Kinzie, Dr. Stephen Fox, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Dr. David R. Dunlap, *Cor. Secretary.*
Dr. James Bivings, *Rec. Secretary.*
Dr. Joseph W. Ross, *Treasurer.*
Dr. A. G. Anderson, *Librarian.*
Dr. Chas. S. H. Schieffelin, Dr. Joseph R. Darnall, Dr. A. School, Dr. Samuel S. Harris, Dr. John M. Harris, } *Managers.*

After the Society was organized, they proceeded to form rules and regulations for their own benefit, and especially ordered that their rates of Fees, by which they have pledged themselves to be governed, and in which the community feel themselves interested, should be published in the Western Carolinian. Those rates are as follows:

	From	To
Visits by day, per visit	$1	$
" in night, double	2	
Mileage by day, per mile	25	
" in night, double	50	
Cathartics and Emetics	25	50
Pills, per doz.	50	1
Epispasticks	50	1
Fever Powders, per doz.	1 50	
Tinctures and Mixtures, per oz.	50	1
P. Bark and Columbo, per oz.	50	
Venesection	50	
Extracting tooth	50	
Consultations	3	5
Written direction or Recipes	1	3
Oral Advice	1	
Attendance, per hour, in day	25	50
" " in night	50	1
Obstetrical Operations	10	20
Amputations	5	25
Paracentesis	5	10
Dislocations	5	10
Fractures	5	10
Trepanning	20	40
Depression or extracting Cataract	20	40
Introducing Catheter	1	3
Enema	50	1
Gonorrhœa	10	
Lues Veneria	20	
Merc. Ointment, per oz.	50	

By order,

D. R. DUNLAP, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 27th of May, a negro man named SAMBO, about 26 or 27 years old, tall, and rather inclining to yellow. He has a dim scar on his left cheek, an inch or better long, is of a good countenance, and well spoken. Any person that will take him and confine him so that I get him, or bring him home, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LEMUEL D. JOHNSTON.

May 30, 1822.—4t'7r

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL COURIER.

LINES

On the melancholy shipwreck of the Albion.

If ever sorrow mov'd the manly breast,
Or grief distilled did proof of pity speak;
Those pearly symbols now will stand confest,
And roll, in silence, down the seaman's cheek.

The gallant ship no more! O bitter truth,
The lady fair, and her protectors brave,
The rich, the poor, the aged and the youth
Have found alike a gloomy deep sea grave.

The Albion's lost, and Williams is no more,
The kind, the brave, the seaman, and the friend;
E'en holy men, who do their God adore,
Will, o'er the news, in silent anguish bend.

Mourn, friendship, mourn, and pay a tribute there,
A big tear drop to blend with ocean's wave;
Then tell the stoic, nature can't forbear
To think of Williams, and his deep sea grave.

Columbia's seamen will the loss deplore,
Whilst Britons mourn the glass so quickly run;
Responding grief resounds from shore to shore,
And owns, in point of love, they are but one.

Mysterious Providence had veil'd the woe
In shades impervious to sense or pride;
All we or monarchs are allowed to know,
Is that a man hath lived and then hath died.

O God! behold, with pitying eye, the flood,
And cause the gloom to beam a moral ray;
O consecrate the loss for public good,
Till countless ages shall have rolled away!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The following sketch of Lord *Thurlow's* character is taken from the "Reminiscences of Charles Butler, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn," a work that has just reached this country from London. Mr. Butler is well known in the literary world as an author, and his labors to elucidate the laws of England are highly prized by gentlemen of the Bar.

We shall present our readers, occasionally, with further extracts from the "Reminiscences." They are highly interesting in the portraits they contain of the great men whose characters Mr. Butler has drawn, and the anecdotes and incidents which he furnishes are, generally speaking, fresh and of the most lively description.

The indignant burst of Thurlow upon Grafton, is of the highest order of oratory—and when to the terrible words themselves we add the impression that must have been made by the awful countenance and Stentorian voice of the Chancellor, perhaps nothing more powerful ever came from a man. The Duke must have felt as if he had been shivered by lightning.

"At times, Lord Thurlow was superlatively great. It was the good fortune of the Reminiscent, to hear his celebrated reply to the Duke of Grafton, during the inquiry into Lord Sandwich's administration of Greenwich Hospital. His Grace's action and delivery, when he addressed the house, were singularly dignified and graceful; but his matter was not equal to his manner. He reproached Lord Thurlow with his plebeian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage. Particular circumstances caused Lord Thurlow's reply to make a deep impression on the Reminiscent. His Lordship had spoken too often, and began to be considered (to use the word of the day) *a bore*. Under these circumstances, he was attacked in the manner we have mentioned. He rose from the Woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place, from which the chancellor generally addresses the house; then, fixing on the Duke a look of lowering indignation, "I am amazed," he said, in a level tone of voice, "at the attack which the noble Duke has made on me. Yes, my Lords," considerably raising his voice, "I am amazed at his Grace's speech. The noble Duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer, who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honorable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble lords, the language of the noble Duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I don't fear to meet it single and alone; no one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my lords, I must say that the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay more, I can say and will say, that, as a peer of parliament, as speaker of this right honorable house, as keeper of the great seal, as guardian of his majesty's conscience, as lord high chancellor of England, nay; even in that character alone, in which the noble Duke would think it an affront to be considered, but which character, none can deny *me*,—as a *man*, I am at this moment as respectable, I beg leave to add, I am at this time, as much respected, as the proudest peer I now look down upon." The effect of this speech, both within the walls of parliament and out of them, was prodigious. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendancy in the house, which no chancellor had ever possessed; it invested him in public opinion, with a character of independence and honor; and this, although he was ever on the unpopular side of politics, made him always popular with the people.

On many other occasions, his lordship appeared to advantage; but, speaking generally, it was only on great occasions that he signalized himself.

He was a kind of *guarda costa* vessel, which cannot meet every turning and winding of a frigate that assails her; but, when the opportunity offers, pours a broadside which seldom fails of sinking the assailant.

His Lordship, however, possessed a weapon, which he often brought into action with great skill and effect. He would appear to be ignorant upon the subject in debate, and with affected respect, but visible derision, to seek for information upon it, pointing out with a kind of dry solemn humour, contradictions and absurdities, which he professed his own apparent inability to explain, and calling on his adversaries for their explanation. It was a kind of masked battery, of the most searching questions and distressing observations; it often discomfited his adversary, and seldom failed to force him into a very embarrassing position of defence.

It is remarkable that both Lord Mansfield and Lord Thurlow spoke most slowly and deliberately, yet their periods were strangely confused, and often ungrammatical; while Lord Ashburton, whose volubility was marvellous, and was the despair of short-hand writers, never offended against grammar: his periods, though often quaint and apparently involved in endless parentheses, were uncommonly neat and perspicuous; and, what is of so much consequence to an orator, gave him an appearance of speaking without preparation, and from the feelings of the moment.

Something of this was observable in Mr. Pitt's speeches; his long amplifications, with his savings and reserves, frequently made his hearers think him involved in an inextricable labyrinth; but light was sure to break in, to irradiate all he had said, and to lead to the brightest close. There never was a moment in which Mr. Fox was, either intentionally or unintentionally, obscure. This certainly speaks a volume in his praise."

MAJOR ANDRE.

The following interesting statement respecting Major Andre is taken from Judge Johnson's life of Green.—*Winyaw Intel.*

"The following facts may be relied upon. Let them weigh with the reader for what they are worth.

"It was an universal belief, as well in the British army as in the city of Charleston, after its fall, that Andre had been in the city, in the character of a spy, during the siege. There is now living in the place, a respectable citizen who acted in the commissary department in the British army, during and after the siege; and another of equal respectability, and whose means of information were much greater, who was in Charleston during the siege, and remained in it until the evacuation, who will testify to the truth of this assertion. And this opinion is corroborated by the following fact. There were two brothers of the name of S. S. and E. S. both well known as men of property and respectable standing in society. The former was to the last, faithfully devoted to the cause of the country, the other was disaffected. During the siege, S. S. being taken sick, was permitted to go to his brother's house to be better attended. There he was introduced to, and repeatedly saw a young man, in a homespun dress, who was introduced to him by his brother as a Virginian, connected with the line of that state, then in the city. After the fall of Charleston, S. S. was introduced to Major Andre at his brother's, and in him recognized the person of the Virginian whom he had seen during the siege. This he remarked to his brother, who acknowledged that he was the same, asserting his ignorance of it at the time. S. S. related these facts to many persons in his lifetime, and his veracity was unquestionable. Another citizen, Mr. W. J. at the time of Andre's capture, a prisoner at St. Augustine, also saw the supposed Virginian at the house of E. S. while S. S. lay sick, and his recollection of the fact was revived by S. S. soon after he had made the discovery of his real character. It is also known that the life of E. S. was afterwards assiduously sought after by Marion's men on the charge of his treachery."

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Extract of a letter from Beaver Creek, to the Editor of the Southern Intelligencer, dated April 25, 1822.

I think it very desirable that every traveller who has ears, taste and judgment, be ever on the watch to treasure up and bring to light any facts which may come to his knowledge calculated to elucidate the ancient history of our continent. It must be acknowledged by all to be a laudable curiosity which leads us to inquire,—has our country been inhabited by a race of men who were entirely blotted out of existence long before the present savages of the forest took their turn in possession? If so, who were they?—Whence were they?—Where are they?—And I can easily conceive, sir, that circumstances may yet occur which will stamp a high value upon knowledge of this sort. To form a truly philosophical and permanent theory of the antiquities of our continent there must be a vast accumulation of *facts*. To form theories *without facts* has been the work of former centuries, but our age has pulled them down. Let then every scientific traveller, engineer and miner throw his mite to the common stock of facts, hoping that at some future day Providence will raise up for us some American Cuvier who will be able to bring order out of this chaos, and to read to us or to our chileren the history of *Ancient America*. By what I have now to communicate to your readers, I hope, not so much to contribute *directly* to the object I am here recommending, as to draw the attention of others who may be able to contribute something more valuable. I would say in philosophy, as in domestic economy, "gather up the fragments that *nothing* may be lost."

On my journey from Charleston to Camden, I was overtaken by night and by a heavy shower at the distance of eight or ten miles from any public house. Any person who has travelled the same road will readily perceive several reasons why I should prefer alighting at a private house to riding *such* a distance, at *such* a time, over *such* a road, through *such* creeks, for *such* entertainment. I called, and was much pleased to find that Providence had placed me under the hospitable roof of a pious and intelligent planter. The conversation with which he amused me in the evening, turned upon the Antiquities of America. He told me he had travelled through and was acquainted with all or nearly all of the Indian tribes in North America, and gave me an interesting account of the distinctive characteristics of some of the most important of them. These were in the main such as I have read before. But the following account, which he gave me, connected with the same subject, appeared to me to be new and worthy to be remembered.—In the year 1796, the waters of the Santee were unusually high; the banks were overflowed, and at one place the force of the water formed a new channel across a short bend of the river. When the flood had ceased, this new channel was left entirely dry. It was about 150 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 12 deep. The bottom of this channel was of fine hard clay, and here were plainly to be seen the ancient foundations of ten or twelve human dwellings. They were about 12 by 16 feet, some larger and some smaller. The floors were still entire, well made of hard clay, as were also the walls, only a small part of which remained. The foundation of a chimney was also visible in each. In and about these ruins were found several culinary vessels, handsomely wrought of the same clay. They retained their form while covered with the water or sand, but as soon as they were exposed to the air they fell to pieces.

Dig the earth for knowledge, search for it in the ocean, extract it from minerals, get it from vegetables, and obtain it from birds, beasts, and the lowest insect: finally, read the wisdom of God in all things.

ANECDOTES

Of the Duke of Somerset, who lived in the reigns of Anne and George I.

On a quarrel with George I. the Duke threw up his appointment of Master of the Horse, in a manner which sufficiently evinces the littleness of pride. Having commanded his servants to strip off the Royal and put on the family livery, he sent for a common dust-cart, and directed that all the badges of his office should be thrown into it; he then, followed by his retinue and the aforesaid vehicle, proceeded to the Court yard of St. James' Palace, and after ordering the driver to *shoot the rubbish*, he stalked back to Northumberland house, accompanied by the same cavalcade in which he had left it. "Get out of the way," said one of his people to a countryman who was driving a hog along the path by which the Duke had to pass.—"Why?" inquired the boor. "Because my Lord Duke is coming, and he does not like to be looked at," rejoined the man. The clown enraged at the imperious manner in which the mandate was urged, exclaimed, "But I will see, and my pig shall see him too;" and seizing the animal by the ears, held it up before him till his Grace and retinue were gone by. Lady Charlotte Finch, his second wife, once tapped him playfully on the shoulder with her fan; he turned to her with marked displeasure, and observed, "My first wife, Madam, never took that liberty, and she was a Percy." His two youngest daughters were accustomed to watch him, standing, while he slept in the afternoon; one of them overcome with fatigue, sat down; the Duke awoke unexpectedly; he assured her he should remember her disobedience, and accordingly left her 20,000*l.* less than her sister.

ART OF PRINTING.

When first the art of printing was discovered, they only made use of one side of a page; they had not yet found out the expedient of impressing the other. When their editions were intended to be curious, they omitted to print the first letter of a chapter, for which they left a blank space, that it might be painted or illuminated, at the option of the purchaser. Several ancient volumes of these early times have been found, where these letters are wanting, as they neglected to have been painted. When the art of printing was first established it was the glory of the learned to be the correctors of the press to the eminent printers: physicians, lawyers, and bishops themselves, occupied this department. The printers then added frequently to their names those of the correctors of the press, and editions were then valued according to the abilities of the corrector.

From a late English Publication.

Eruption of Carbonized Wood at New-Madrid.

During the earthquake which destroyed New-Madrid, on the 6th Jan. 1812, and which was felt 200 miles around, Mr. Bringier happened to be passing in its neighborhood when the principal shock took place. The violence of the earthquake having destroyed the earthy strata impending over the subterraneous cavities existing probably in an extensive bed of wood, highly carbonized, occasioned the whole superior mass to settle. This mass pressing upon the water, which had filled the lower cavities, forced it out, and blew up the earth with loud explosions. It rushed out in all directions, bringing with it an *enormous quantity of carbonized wood, reduced mostly into dust, which was ejected to the height of from* 10 *to* 15 *feet*, and fell in a black shower, mixed with the sand which its rapid motion had forced along; at the same time the roaring and whistling produced by the impetuosity of the air escaping from its confinement, seemed to increase the horrible disorder of the trees, which every where encumbered each other, being blown up, cracking and splitting, and falling by thousands at a time. In the mean time the surface was sinking, and a black liquid was rising up to the belly of Mr. Bringier's horse, which stood motionless struck with panic and terror. These occurrences occupied nearly two minutes. The trees kept falling here and there, and the whole surface of the country remained covered with holes, which, to compare small things with great, resembled so many craters of volcanoes, surrounded with a ring of carbonized wood and sand, which rose to the height of about seven feet. The depth of several of these holes, when measured some time after, did not exceed 20 feet, but the quicksand had washed into them. Mr. Bringier noticed a tendency to carbonization in all the vegetable substances that had been soaking in the ponds produced by these eruptions.

Heat has been discovered in the moon's rays by Dr. Howard, by blackening the upper ball of a differential thermometer, placing it in the focus of a 13 inch reflecting mirror, which was opposed to the light of a bright full moon. The liquid began immediately to sink, and in half a minute was depressed 8 deg. where it became stationary. On placing a screen between the mirror and the moon, it rose again to the same level, and was again depressed on removing the obstacle.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

SONNET.

Hast thou, in feverish and unquiet sleep,
Dream't that some merciless demon of the air
Rais'd thee aloft and held thee by the hair,
Over the brow of a down-looking steep,
Gaping below into a chasm so deep,
That by the utmost straining of thine eye,
Thou canst no base, no resting place descry,
Not even a bush to save thee, shouldst thou sweep
Adown the black descent—that then the hand
Suddenly parted thee, and left thee there,
Holding but by the finger-tips, the bare
And jagged ridge above—that seem'd as sand,
To crumble 'neath thy touch?—If so, I deem
That thou hast had *rather an ugly dream.*

Never man spake like this man. John vii. 46.

I have always been of opinion, that the most convincing proof of the divine authority of the Christian revelation may be drawn from the originality of its doctrines, precepts, and the character of its author. This religion teaches us, that mankind come into the world in a state of depravity, guilt, and condemnation, from which they cannot be redeemed, but by the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, together with their own sincere repentance, reformation and faith in him; and that, on these terms, God will accept his sufferings and death, as an atonement for their sins; but that these terms they are unable to comply with, without the superintendency of his grace and assistance, although they are endued with perfect freewill, and are accountable for the use of it. All these doctrines are so entirely new, that they had never entered into the head of any one before, and never any man, but this man, had thought or spake any thing like them. Imposture always puts on the garb of truth, and resembles her as near as she can; but in all these propositions there appears not even a pretence to probability, and therefore, as they cannot be invention, we may reasonably conclude that they must be true.

The moral precepts of this institution are, indeed, similar to those of all others; but in this respect they also are entirely new, that they are carried to a higher degree of purity and perfection, than was ever thought of by the legislators and philosophers of preceding ages. They had some distant prospect of a future state of rewards and punishments, but they saw it through a glass darkly, obscured by clouds of doubt and uncertainty; but this man spake of it with certainty and authority, removed all the intervening clouds, and shewed it in the clearest day-light.

The character of the great author of this dispensation, is not less new than the religion itself; there is no instance, in the history of mankind, of the founder of a religion, who proposed by it no benefit to himself, as well as to the world, who intended not to acquire wealth, power, and dominion over his followers; nor an institution in the construction of which this intention is not evidently visible. But Christ disavows all pretences to such acquisitions, chose nothing for himself, and promised nothing to his disciples but poverty, disgrace, sufferings and death.

The progress of this religion was equally new and unprecedented with all the rest; for in the course of a few years it triumphed over all opposition, from reason and philosophy, from principalities and powers, and spread itself over all the most civilized and learned countries then in the world. This verified the wise prediction of Gamaliel; who said to the High-priest, desirous of persecuting the Apostles, "Let them alone; for if this counsel or work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."